

Montenegro, July 1972

By R. F. BRETHERTON, C.B., M.A., F.R.E.S.

Mr Peter Cribb and I visited Montenegro from 8th to 22nd July 1972. We flew from London to the airport of Dubrovnik, picked up a hired car, and drove that evening to one of a complex of new hotels at Budua, on the Montenegrin coast of the Adriatic some 75 km. further south. We stayed at Budua that night and a further 3 nights at the end of our stay, but our main object was to sample the butterflies of the Durmitor massif—the highest in the western Balkans—in the remote north of the country.

Durmitor consists of a jumble of bare limestone peaks about 15 km. long by 10 km. wide, lying from north to south and rising to over 2,500 m. (8,300 ft.). These peaks are separated by gullies and screes, still holding much snow, and by heavily grazed pastures from about 1,700 m. upwards. Below this there are large forests of spruce and, surprisingly, *above* the spruce, of beech and scrub maple. There are no streams, but many small lakes, of which the largest, the Crna Jezera ("Black Lake") at 1,400 m. is very beautiful. The massif is bounded on three sides by the gorges of the Piva and the Tara: the latter is said to be the deepest, as well as the longest, canyon in Europe. To the south there is a sub-alpine plateau of downland—the Brda—at a general level of about 1,450 m., dotted with farms and small settlements with characteristic high-pitched wooden houses.

We made our base at the large village of Zabljak, which stands on the plateau immediately east of Durmitor and about 25 km. by road from the Tara gorge. Zabljak itself suffered much damage during the war, but it has been rebuilt and is now being expanded into an alpine holiday resort. There are two considerable hotels, in the newer of which we stayed, and simple shops which provide most of the essentials, but it is still in many ways primitive. The supply of mains electricity was more often off than on while we were there, so that we often went to bed by candle-light; and the access roads, though they are freely used by buses and heavy lorries, are appalling, both across the 60 km. of high downland from Nicsics or alternatively through and from the Tara gorge. The latter route should, however, be easier when the fine road which is being built in the gorge is complete. The food was plentiful, but hard for strangers like ourselves to identify.

We are much indebted to Mr Hans Epstein, of Ticino, Switzerland, who collected in Montenegro in early July 1971, for information and advice both about the coastal area and about Durmitor. The published literature is small. There are accounts by several British lepidopterists of collecting in Montenegro in the past; but most of these are concerned only with parts of the country near the coast, and the last of which I am aware dates from 1931. Of Durmitor the only account in English seems to be that by Mrs Mary Nicholl, who in late July 1901 penetrated adventurously to Zabljak across what were then the borders of



Austria-Hungary and Turkey. She camped for 4 nights on Durmitor before returning from its northern side to the Tara gorge by another route. She recorded 19 species of *Rhopalocera* taken above 5,000 ft., besides several others on the Brda plateau and in the Tara gorge. The mountain, and other parts of Montenegro, were also worked by several Austrian entomologists at about this time, and in 1913 Dr H. Rebel published in the third part of his studies of Balkan lepidoptera a list for Montenegro which included their records as well as those of British collectors. This remains, I believe, the only list for the country. But it must be noted that the area covered is smaller than that of the present Republic of Montenegro, now a federal part of Yugoslavia. Large tracts of mountain country beyond the Tara in the north and also in the south east were added to the old Kingdom by the Balkan War of 1913; and after this was merged in Yugoslavia in 1919 the boundary was extended to include the coastal strip

round the Gulf of Kotor, where we collected briefly on our way back to Dubrovnik airport. Rebel's list of 1913 mentions 107 species of Rhopalocera for Montenegro, including 50 for the Durmitor and Tara area. Our own records, given in the Annex to this article, total 101 species, adding to Rebel's list 23 species for (enlarged) Montenegro and 33 for the Durmitor and Tara. Rebel also listed 200 species of Heterocera; our own, very short, list adds over a dozen to these.

Our collecting started in brilliant weather on 9th July, when we left Budua early for the long (232 km.) drive to Zabljak. We spent about 2 hours at various spots beside the secondary road which climbs steeply from the coast on the way to Cetinje. At one of these a great Blue, unmistakably *Iolanaiolas* Ochs., flew across the road: the car was stopped dead and the insect was smartly caught by Peter Cribb. Others were seen but missed, as were a couple of Coppers which were almost certainly the much desired *Heodes ottomanus* Lefebvre. Near the top of the pass *Satyrus ferula* F., *Brintesia circe* F., *Chazara briseis* L., *Kirinia roxelana* Cramer, and a few worn *Melanargia larissa* Geyer were to be had. But time pressed, and we could only promise ourselves another visit to this promising stretch of country on our return. There was also tempting ground between Cetinje and Titograd, above the Lake of Scutari, but we did not attempt any more collecting until in the afternoon we reached some flowery downland between Nicsic and Zabljak. This, however, proved disappointing, despite its wonderful limestone flora, a few *Fabriciana niobe* L., and *Mesoacidalia aglaja* L., being almost the only species seen. We concluded that here, as elsewhere on the plateau in front of Durmitor, the shaving of the whole area for hay, which was just beginning, prevented the survival of most species of butterflies. We reached Zabljak at about 7 p.m., by that time very ready to take on trust the untranslatable menu for the hotel dinner.

On the next morning—as it turned out, the last of settled weather—we explored the beautiful, forest-clad Crna Jezera (“Black Lake”) about 2 miles away on the approach to Durmitor. Operations started with a bang. While I was trying to decide whether an *Erebia* was *ligea* L. or *euryale* Esp. (the two often look much alike here), Peter Cribb netted a perfect specimen of *Nymphalis vau-album* Schiff. in a gully in the forest. We saw no more, but this capture extends the known range of this rare east European species by about 100 miles. Its condition, and the presence of willow and alder in this gully, suggest that it was locally bred and not a vagrant. We then moved on to a spot where rocks fall to the lake too steeply for trees but are interspersed with patches of flowers and long, ungrazed, grass. This proved very rich in butterflies, though difficult to work. It yielded our first *Erebia melas* Herbst, the Coppers *Heodes virgaureae* L., *H. alciphron* Rott., *Maculinea arion* L., a nice small form of *Meleageria daphnis* Schiff., *Spialia orbifer* Hubn., *Parnassius apollo* L., in plenty, and many commoner species.

On the next day and again on the 16th we made our way by a devious path through the forest to the top of these slopes, far above the lake. We found this also very good ground, particularly for *E. melas* whenever a gap in the clouds allowed them to fly; males were just emerging, but we saw few females. Here I also took our only example of *E. pronové* Esp., for which we were probably too early. In damp places here and elsewhere we were interested to find *Palaeochrysophanus hippothoé leonhardi* Frhst. (*candens* auctt.). It is a much larger and brighter insect than the *P. hippothoé* of the Alps, and has a less regular pattern of spotting on the underside, which makes the females hard to separate from those of *H. alciphron*, in some places flying with it. It is considered by Beuret and others to be a species distinct from *P. hippothoé*.

On both days we walked from the top of these slopes further into the heart of the massif but were beset by clouds. The whole area below the scree was excessively grazed by sheep, and a couple of *Erebia epiphron* Knoch and singles of *E. gorge* Hubn. and *E. medusa* Schiff. were almost all we saw there. Because of the cloud cover this was not a fair test of the higher levels, but Mrs Nicholl seems to have had the same impression of the poverty of lepidoptera there: "butterflies were not at all plentiful . . . I wasted one glorious day in the ascent of the second highest peak, which is moderately accessible and commands a fine view but yielded not one butterfly." She adds, however, that Durmitor is "a cold, late mountain". A visit to the high levels in early August might give better results.

On 17th July we drove some 15 km. on a very rough road to the Stozina Pass (1,884 m.) on the western side of Durmitor. Here we were favoured with fair amounts of intermittent sunshine, though there was a cold wind. After disturbing no less than 9 Griffon Vultures from round a dead sheep we found some slopes near the top of the pass which, probably because of their steepness, had not been excessively grazed. Butterflies were numerous and interesting. We took good series of *E. ottomana durmitorensis* Warren, both sexes of which were fresh and very variable, flying along with many *E. epiphron* and *P. hippothoé leonhardi*, a very few *Boloria graeca* Stgr. and many of the curious *Coenonympha* which is discussed below. Under the rocks at the top of the slopes there were also a few *E. melas* and an interesting very small form of *Agrodiaetus damon*. Schiff. There were also several very worn *Parnassius mnemosyne* L. This was a limited butterfly fauna, but certainly good as far as it went.

At lower levels, we had been recommended to investigate an unusual form of *Coenonympha tullia* Muller which Mr Epstein had found last year in some peat bogs in the forest a few kilometres north east of Zabljak. After two false starts due to taking wrong turnings on the unsigned tracks, we eventually found a few of this insect there, but they were in very poor condition and clearly nearly over. We did, however, find the same insect in some numbers and rather better condition higher up, both on the

Stozina Pass and elsewhere, but on quite a different terrain of steep grass slopes rather than bog. We were much puzzled about its identity. It is much smaller than central European or British races, and has a very different appearance: the females much resemble those of *C. pamphilus* L. and the males those of *C. glycerion* Borkh. (*iphis* Schiff.). It is clearly related to *C. tullia rhodopensis* Elwes from Bulgaria and *C. tullia italica* Vty. from central Italy; but its colour is duller and it is much less well spotted. Indeed, all my males are totally devoid of spots on either side, and the females have only minute apical eye-spots on the forewings above and below and one or two small ones on the hindwings underside. Another curious feature is that in the males the central pale band on the underside hindwings is represented only by a rounded whitish blotch, as in *C. glycerion*. Mrs Nicholl recorded this insect both from the Herzegovina mountains and from Durmitor under the name *C. symphita* var. *tiphonides*, which Staudinger had (1901) erroneously applied to *C. tullia rhodopensis* Elwes (1900). Rebel (1903) pointed out that the association with *C. symphita*, an Asiatic species, was a mistake, and also that the Herzegovina insects differed greatly from *rhodopensis*. He named them var. *occupata*, and gave two excellent colour plates. This name should therefore be used for this very distinct sub-species of *C. tullia*. According to Rebel it is widespread in the mountains of Herzegovina and south Bosnia from 1,200 to 1,850 m., though a very different race of *C. tullia* occurs low down in north Bosnia. Gibbs (1913) reported a form transitional to *rhodopensis* from above Cetinje, but there seems to be no information on how far *occupata* extends in the mountains south-east of Durmitor. Unfortunately, we were rather too late for it, and few of our specimens are really fresh.

The butterfly fauna which was richest both in species and in numbers was found on the lower edge of the forest at about 1,200 m. where the road from Zabljak to Plevlje drops towards the new bridge across the Tara Gorge. We visited these slopes on 12th and 18th July, on the second occasion in fairly good weather. Most of the usual sub-alpine meadow species were there in numbers, including *Nymphalis antiopa* L., *Brenthis daphne* Schiff., *Clossiana titania* Esp., a very dark form of *Melanargia galatea* L., *Aricia allous* Geyer, a few *Maculinea alcon* Schiff., and newly emerged male *Lysandra coridon* Poda of a small race very heavily bordered with black. But, though the numbers of butterflies here were large, the quality was rather disappointing. Poor weather prevented any thorough test of the sheltered bottom of the gorge, but then and on our way back to the coast we noted there *Aphantopus hyperanthus* L., *Minois dryas* Scop., and *Fabriciana adippe* Schiff. of the typical silver spotted form—not *f. cleodoxa* Ochs. which usually replaces it in the Balkans.

We made no special search for Heterocera, but we collected some of those which we saw by day and also round the hotel lights—when there were any! We found 8 species of Burnets

and Foresters (*Zygaenidae*) on the slopes, including the black-and-white *Zygaena ephialtes* L., which was flying above the Tara along with great numbers of the similarly marked but much larger Syntomid *Amata marjana* Stdgr. The spruce forests, which were almost barren of butterflies other than *Erebia ligea* and *E. euryale*, contained many small Geometers; and interesting captures at the lights were the Bombycids *Dasychira fascelina* L. and *Phragmatobia maculosa* Gerning. The only Hawk moth was *Macroglossa stellatarum* L., of which full-fed larvae and adults were found at the same time in the centre of Zabljak. Two specimens of a Clearwing, *Aegeria tipuliformis* Clk. were caught on the flowers of Ground Elder (*Aegopodium* sp.).

The butterfly fauna of Durmitor seems to be wholly central European in character. The Mediterranean and Asiatic species which are found in the mountains of Bulgaria and Macedonia have not penetrated to it through the tangle of high country to the south, nor have many species which are characteristic of the Alps, far beyond the Bosnian mountains to the north. In this it differs sharply from the Montenegrin coast, which seems to be a meeting-place for several species which have spread from the south or the north along the steep and traditionally sun-baked shores of the Adriatic.

We shortened our stay at Zabljak in the hope of getting better weather on the coast; but in this we were disappointed: it was even worse! For the return journey we chose the longer but allegedly better route via the Tara Gorge. In the first half of the gorge reconstruction work in many places made the road almost impassable, but after that we suddenly came on to a fine tarmacadam surface which took us to a main road at Mojkovac and so through the Moraca Gorge to Titograd. The country looked eminently collectable, but ominous thunder and a lack of sun prevented us from taking much advantage of it. From Titograd we also took the longer road, which crosses an arm of the Lake of Scutari and then climbs over a steep pass to join the coast road a few kilometres south of Budua. But, as usual, a thunderstorm prevented any exploration of the marshes by the lake, though we saw from the road a number of hoopoes and unidentified water birds. At about 5 p.m., when we were just short of the top of the pass, the gearbox of our Bulgar Renault seized up almost completely—it had been making strange noises from the first day onwards, and this last climb proved to be the last straw. The hirers at Dubrovnik Airport efficiently provided rescue and a replacement car, but this naturally took some time, and it was 11 p.m. before we reached our hotel at Budua.

We spent 20th and 21st of July in the comfortable if crowded hotel complex at Budua, enjoying the bathing and in the evenings the exploration of the old town, untouched on its promontory, but largely frustrated in our collecting by rain or cloud. We went in all four times for short periods to the ground on the Cetinje road which had promised so well on our outward journey, but in these weather conditions its promise could not be fulfilled. We

saw, but could not catch, one more *Iolana iolas*; and we collected many seed-pods from its food plant, *Colutea arborescens*, in the hope of getting small larvae; but most of their inhabitants appear to be only those of *Lampides boeticus* L. The only other butterflies of interest were some brilliant second brood *Melitaea didyma* Esp., a very brilliant form of *Celastrina argiolus* L., *Coenonympha pamphilus lyllus* Esp. in abundance, and odd specimens of *Pyronia cecilia* Vall. and of *Hipparchia syriaca* Stdgr.

On 22nd July, our last day, after spending the early morning on this ground, we decided to return to Cilipi Airport by the beautiful coast road which circles the Gulf of Kotor, instead of using the ferry to cross it near its mouth. But by noon the customary thunderstorms were beginning, and several short stops on the way yielded nothing more notable than some more *M. trivia*, *Pyronia tithonus* L., and a black Skipper seen but not captured which was either *Gegenes pumilio* Hoffmsg. or *G. nostrodamus* F. However, we completed our list at 6 p.m., just outside the airport, with a single *Hipparchia statilinus* Hufngl. Our plane left Yugoslav soil at 8 p.m., and we reached our respective homes before mid-night. Despite the bad weather, Montenegro had given us some enjoyable and rewarding experience—with, as one of us put it, at times an emphasis on the experience!

Lepidoptera seen in Montenegro, 9th to 22nd July 1972

(Additions to Rebel's list (1913) for Montenegro marked *; additions for the Durmitor/Tara only marked †.)

Abbreviations: B.: Cettinje road above Budua, 300/600 m., 9 & 20/22.7. C.: Curovac, high pastures, c. 1,900 m. and forest peat bogs, c. 1,600 m., 14 & 15.7. D.: Durmitor, forest and slopes, 1,400/1,700 m. unless otherwise stated. K.: beside Gulf of Kotor, 22.7. S.: Stozina Pass, grass slopes, 1,850/2,000 m., 17.7. T.: forest and hay fields above the Tara bridge, c. 1,200 m., 12 & 18.7. TG.: Tara gorge, 12 & 19.7, c. 800 m. Z.: Zabljak village and surroundings, c. 1,450 m., 10/18.7.

Rhopalocera

Papilio machaon L. Cettinje, 9.7; K. Few.

Iphiclides podalirius L. Singly at low levels. B., near Titograd 9.7, K.

Parnassius apollo L. D., males abundant, females few. A brightly marked, medium-sized race which Rebel attaches to *bosniensis* Stichel.

P. mnemosyne L. D., S., a few very worn.

Pieris brassicae L. D., Z., few.

P. rapae L. D., Z., T., B., K., common and fresh.

P. mannii Mayer. D., a few of gen. I., worn; K., gen. II, flying with the next species.

P. ergane G-H. B., K., many fresh: females very heavily marked, possibly gen. III.

P. napi napi L. D., T., a few. *P. bryoniae* was not seen.

†*Aporia crataegi* L. T., common, but mostly worn.

- †*Pontia daplidice* L. T., several.
Leptidea sinapis L. B., gen. II, common; D., T., common, apparently gen. I.
- †*Colias crocea* Fourc. B., K., D., T., S., but not numerous; several f. *helice* Huebn. (nothing was seen of *C. balcanica* Rebel, which was reported by Mrs Nicholl).
Gonepteryx rhamni L. B., T., fresh.
Limenitis reducta Stdgr. Cettinje, 9.7; TG and Moraca gorge, 19.7; K.
- **Nymphalis antiopa* L. D., T., a few.
- **N. vau-album* Schiff. D., one fresh male in a forest gully by the Crna Jezera, 9.7. The nearest previous record is probably from Travnik, Bosnia, 180 km. distant.
- **Inachis io* L. D., T., much the commonest Vanessid.
- †*Vanessa atalanta* L. D., T., B., singly.
V. cardui L. D., T., a few worn; B., K., common and fresh.
Aglais urticae L. B., D., S., many fresh.
Polygonia egea Cramer. B., K., several on flowers of *Vitex agnus-castus* (Chaste Tree).
P. c-album L. D., T., fairly common.
Argynnis paphia L. T., many fresh; TG and Moraca gorge, 19.7.
Mesoacidalia aglaja L. D., T., S., common.
Fabriciana adippe Schiff. TG, Moraca gorge, in the typical form only.
- **F. niobe* L. D., T., C., common; all f. *eris* Meigen.
Issoria lathonia L. D., T., singly.
- **Brenthis daphne* Schiff. T., a few.
Boloria pales balcanica Rebel. D., S., several seen, two taken.
Clossiana euphrosyne L. D., few worn.
C. titania cypris Meigen. T., fairly common but many worn.
Melitaea phoebe Schiff. T., few worn.
M. didyma Esp. D., T., C., common.
M. trivialis Schiff. B., K., fresh gen. II, 21/22.7.
- †*Mellicta athalia* Rott. D., T., not common.
Libythea celtis Laich. B., one 9.7.
Melanargia galathea procida Herbst. D., T., just emerging: the blackest race I have seen anywhere.
M. larissa herta Geyer. B., a few worn, 9.7.
Hipparchia syriaca serula Frhst. B., several seen 9.7., one male caught 21.7; identity confirmed by dissection. But it differs somewhat, both in the Jullien organ and superficially, from the form of *Syriaca* found in Greece. Hemming (1943) introduced *syriaca* as a European species on the strength of specimens, one of which came from Montenegro. It may, however, be conspecific with *H. lacyone* Schiff.
(*H. statilinus* Hfl.) Dalmatia, outside Cilipi airport, one male, 22.7.
Chazara briseis L. B., at the top of the Cettinje road, many fresh 9.7.

- Satyrus ferula* F. B., in the same place, a few 9.7.
Minois dryas Scop. TG., a few by the roadside, 19.7.
 **Brintesia circe* F. B., 9.7., several.
Erebia ligea herculeana Warren. D., C., T., abundant in and near the forest.
E. euryale syrmiia Frhst. D., C., T., abundant; very variable, some females hard to separate from those of *E. ligea*.
E. epiphron ssp.? D., a few 1,700/2,000 m., S., plentiful on steep grass slopes. Large (males 39/42 mm.), and constant both in the reduction of size and number of spots and of the extent of the brown markings. Two specimens collected by Mrs Nicholl and Haig Thomas in Herzegovina, now in the B.M. coll., belong to the same race. It has opposite characters to *f. retyezetensis*, which Warren supposes to occur on Durmitor.
E. aethiops aethiops Esp. T., a few, flying with *E. ligea*.
E. medusa euphrasia Frhst. D., at 2,000 m., one worn female 11.7.
E. gorge gorge Hubn. D., at 2,000 m., one male, 11.7.
E. ottomana durmitorensis Warren. (Listed by Rebel as *E. tyndarus* var. *balcanica* Rbl.) S., males abundant, females emerging, 17.7. Very variable in both sexes in size (males 40/46 mm., females 43/49 mm.), in distinctness of the eye-spots, in the extent of the red markings, and in the ground colour of the hindwings underside. The characters used by Warren to distinguish *durmitorensis* from *balcanica* are not constant in my series.
E. melas schawardae Frhst. D., S., fresh males numerous, few females seen; among rocks above steep grass slopes. Variable in the number of white-pupilled spots on the hindwings upperside; most of mine have three, but some none and one four.
E. pronoe frühstörferi Warren. D., at 1,700 m., one male 1.7.
 †*Maniola jurtina* L. B., T., common; D., few. Very variable in size.
 †*Hyponephele lycaon* Kuehn. TC., T., males abundant; D., less common.
 **Aphantopus hyperanthus* L. TG., Moraca Gorge, locally common.
 **Pyronia tithonus* L. K., 22.7., worn.
 **P. cecilia* Vall. B., 22.7., a few fresh males.
Coenonympha tullia occupata Rebel. C., in forest bogs, a few worn; on high pastures in better condition. D., S., on steep grass slopes and among rocks, 1,700/1,900 m., in fair condition (for description see text).
C. pamphilus lyllus Esp. B., abundant, 20/22.7.
C. arcania L. T., mostly worn.
 †*Pararge aegeria* L. T., B., many.
 †*Lasiommata megera* L. T., B., frequent.
L. maera L. B., D., T., common. A large, brightly coloured form.

- **L. petropolitana* F. D., several very worn.
Kirinia roxelana Cramer. B., at the top of the Cettinje road, one seen 9.7.
Libythea celtis Laich. B., one fresh, 9.7.
Nordmannia ilicis Esp. B., some very worn 21.7.
Strymonidia spini Schiff. T., D., fairly common and fresh.
- †*Lycaena phloeas* L. D., one only; B., two only.
Heodes virgaureae L. D., T., Moraca Gorge, common. Males large and very brilliant.
H. ottomanus Lefebvre. B., two 9.7, one 20.7, males seen which were almost certainly this species.
- **H. alciphron alciphron* Rott. D., T., fairly common but elusive. Males intermediate in amount of purple suffusion upper-side; females very large (up to 47 mm.) and black except for the hindwing marginal lunules.
- Palaeochrysophanus hippothoe leonhardi* Frhst. (*candens* auctt.). D., C., S., fairly common in damp places, but mostly worn. Some females have copper suffusion upperside, others are black except for the marginal lunules and very difficult to separate from those of the last species; the more regular spotting underside, which is characteristic of other races of *P. hippothoe*, is less clear in *leonhardi*.
- Lampides boeticus* L. B., 20/22.7, common among *Colutea arborescens*; later bred from larvae obtained in the pods.
Cupido minimus Fuessly. D., a few fresh at 1,700 m.
- **Celastrina argiolus* L. B., many fresh gen. II.
**Maculineaalconalcon* Schiff. D., T., few and going over. Certainly of the *alcon* group, although eggs were found of *Gentiana cruciata*.
- **M. arion* L. D., T., fairly common; large, tending towards *obscura* Christ.
- **Iolana iolas* Ochs. B., one male taken, others seen, 9.7; one seen 20.7.
- **Philotes baton* ? *schiffermuelleri* Hemming. B., 21.7, one.
- †*Plebejus argus cleomenes* Frhst. D., T., C., locally abundant.
- **Lycaeides idas* L. D., T., scarce, flying with the last species.
Aricia agestis calida Vty. B., K., Cilipi, a few fresh 22.7.
- **A. allous* ? *montensis* Vty. D., T., not common; a large form, male uppersides almost immaculate black, females with strong pale orange marginal lunules.
Cyaniris semiargus Rott. D., T., a few worn.
Agrodiaetus damon Schiff. S., 2,000 m., a few very small males.
- †*Meleageria daphnis* Schiff. D., T., a few fresh males.
Lysandra coridon Poda. T., D., just emerging; males pale silvery blue with broad black margins.
- **L. bellargus* Rott. K., 22.7, one.
**Plebicula dorylas* Schiff. D., two males, T., one male.
†*Polyommatus icarus* Rott. B., D., T., fairly common.
Pyrgus alveus alveus Hubn. D., C., S., fairly common (identity checked by dissection).
- †*Spialia orbifer* Hubn. D., several fresh 10.7.

- **Carcharodus alceae* Esp. B., several fresh 21.7.
 †*C. lavatherae* Esp. D., 1,400 m., one 10.7.
 †*Erynnis tages* L. B., 9.7; T., several.
 **Thymelicus actaeon* Rott. B., common 9.7.
 **T. sylvestris* Poda. B., T., common.
T. lineola Ochs. T., common.
 †*Ochlodes venatus* Br. & Grey. T., several.
Gegenes pumilio Hffsg. or *nostrodamus* F. K., near Risan, one seen 22.7. (Rebel records *G. nostrodamus* as "certainly seen" at Medun in east Montenegro, but the two species were not then clearly distinguished.)

Heterocera

- Macroglossa stellatarum* L. B., D., T., Z., adults and full fed-larvae simultaneously.
 **Dasychira fascelina* L. Z.
 †*Lymantria dispar* L. B., D., T., abundant.
Phragmatobia maculosa Schiff. Z.
Euplagia quadripunctaria Poda. D., T.
Coscinia striata L. D., T., common.
Lithosia lurideola Zinck. Z.
 †*Arctia villica* L. D.
Apamea lateritia Hufn. D., flying by day.
Bombycia viminalis F. Z.
Scotogramma marmarosa Borkh. D., by day.
 **Heliothis virescens* Hufn. T., one, very large.
 **Taraca lucida* Hufn. T.
Plusia gamma L. D., B., very few.
 **Anaitis praeformata* Hubn. Z.
 **Thera variata* Schiff. D.
T. cognata Schiff. Z.
 †*Siona decussata* Schiff. T., one.
Ellopija fasciaria f. *prasinaria* Schiff. D.
 **Ematurga atomaria* L. B., common.
Amata marjana Stdgr. TG, abundant.
 **Procris budensis* Spey. D., C., common.
Zygaena carniolica jadrana Holik. B.; *herzegovinica* Burgeff, D.
 **Z. loti balcanica* Reiss. D.
 **Z. osterodensis* (*scabiosae* auctt.) *koricensis* Reiss.
 **Z. angelicae herzegowinensis* Reiss. D.
 **Z. lonicerae* ? *thurneri* Holik. T.
Z. filipendulae illyrica Holik. D., T.
 **Z. ephialtes* ? ssp. TG.
 **Aegeria tipuliformis* Clk. ssp. *spuleri* Fuchs. T., two on flowers of *Aegopodium* sp. The larvae here probably feed in *Juniperus*.
 †*Pachythelia villosella* Ochs. T., several empty cases.
 **Pyrausta flavalis* Schiff. D.

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Folly Hill, Birtley Green, Bramley, Surrey.

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Agrilus biguttatus F. (Col., Buprestidae) at Windsor; with some account of its history in Britain

By A. A. ALLEN, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.

As a postscript to my paper on the rarer *Sternoxia* (Col.) of Windsor Forest (1966, *Ent. Rec.*, **78**: 14-23), I am pleased to be able to report that my friend Mr G. Shephard had the good fortune to capture a specimen of this handsome and now very rare Buprestid (the largest of the many European *Agrilus*) on 30th July last, in Windsor Great Park, Berks. (It is the *A. pannonicus* Pill. & Mitt. of Kloet & Hincks, 1945, but that name has not found favour on the Continent and the Fabrician name is in almost universal use.) The present find makes a highly notable addition to the long list of rarities from Windsor Forest, for which there appears to be not even an old record; and indeed it was a question whether the species still existed in our country,